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## Contributed Articles.

On Important Apian Subjects.

### The "North Star" House-Apiary.

BY "MORTON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW."

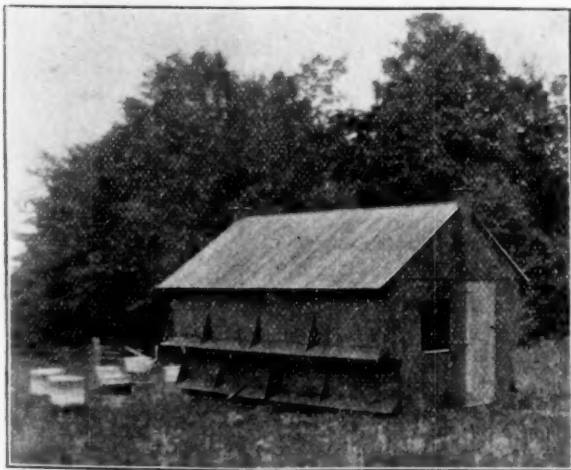
It was a warm, lazy day in September that we got the honey all packed for market, and Mr. Morton was taking a rest and what comfort he could out of Prohibition politics from The Voice, while I was going through the "Old Reliable" for bee-knowledge, when I ran up against this from Editor York's quill: "What new kinks have you learned during the past year? Suppose you tell all about them."

"See here, Morton," says I; "what's the matter with sending a photograph and description of the 'North Star?' There are two kinks in that, anyway—one on each side. Even you are getting to admit that you rather like it, and hint at throwing out your chaff hives in the south yard and building one there."

"Well," said he, "why don't you write it up and send it yourself?" And he dived into that old paper again.

Now, Morton is as conservative as E. T. Abbott—and married to his supplies and system of management; will answer "I don't know" as often as Dr. Miller, but when I get all mixed up over the contrary statements in the bee-papers, I always ask him, and he knows.

The "North Star" is the name of our new house-apiary, built as an experiment last spring; size, 12x16 feet over all,



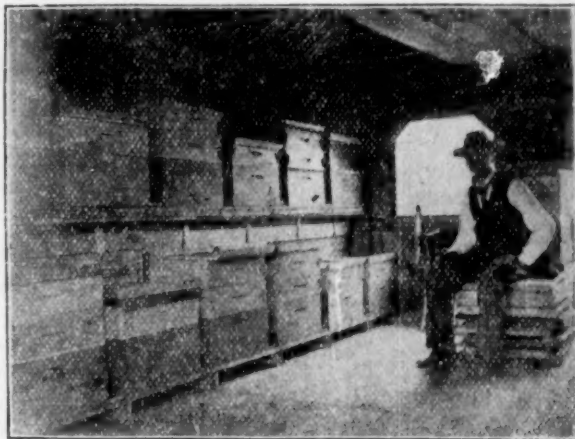
The "North Star" House-Apiary—Outside.

containing 32 colonies, and costing \$2 per running foot, or \$1 per colony. The floors, siding and roof are of matched pine, fastened together at the corners with bolts—to "knock down" and move if desired—10 pieces in all.

For the first 30 inches the building is 9 feet wide; at that height is a shelf for the second row of hives, which ex-

tends outward, making the building 18 inches wider from there up to the roof. This arrangement makes it an easy matter to stand on the floor and work the upper tier of hives.

The alighting-boards are 12 inches wide. The windows are covered with wire-cloth, doubled on the upper half for a



The "North Star" House-Apiary—Inside.

bee-escape. The hives are two inches from the wall, to allow for packing. Morton makes the following points in its favor:

Speed and ease in working. Everything is right within reach, and you are in the shade. When you open a hive, the few bees that fly, go to the window-escapes, and that ends the song about your ears. Out-of-doors in the yard are several colonies, and with hat and veil on you goat them; every cross bee in the whole yard is investigating; and the sun burns the back of your neck, and the sweat runs into your eyes. All bee-keepers know how it is. But go into the house-apiary; pull off veil and hat—no bees to bother, and in a few minutes you think that working with bees isn't very bad after all.

In the fall, when an open hive is a direct bid for robbers—there is only one hive open at a time inside the house. I was afraid smoke would be disagreeable in the house-apiary, but you don't notice it, as it goes out of the windows and ventilators.

In looking to see if a queen is laying, you have to take a comb out into the sunshine to find eggs, which is objectionable, as far as it goes. If the bees winter there as well as in a chaff hive, you can put me down as a house-apiary man after this.

I started last spring with 25 colonies, increased to 47, and have 1,500 sections of mostly buckwheat honey, and 150 pounds of extracted. Dr. Miller, Dr. Brown, and some others, say that one or two colonies are plenty for a beginner. My 25 colonies acted in nearly 25 different ways, and I know 25 times as much as I would with one—and I have a heap more honey for my time.

Groton, N. Y.



**Every Present Subscriber** of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offers on page 754.

## Where Should the First Honey be Stored?

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A correspondent writes that a neighbor tells him that bees generally fill the brood-chamber full of honey before they go into the sections to work, and after the brood-chamber is thus filled, then they will go into the sections, if the blossoms yield honey after the hive is filled. From this he reasons that bee-keepers should feed inferior honey or sugar syrup to fill the combs just before the honey harvest, so as to cause the white honey to be stored in the sections, and asks if this is not correct logic. He desires that I shall give my views on the matter in the American Bee Journal.

No, this is not correct logic, and I object to both views, for on them hang all there is against the use of large hives for comb honey, as recommended by our fathers, and even by some of the present day, as opposing the contraction plan which is now in general use among our most prominent apiarists who produce comb honey the most largely for market. No, sir! the bees must not fill the brood-chamber first with honey and the sections afterward, if we are to reap the best results from our bees.

At the time the honey-flow commences, the brood-chamber must be filled with brood, with not to exceed five pounds of honey in it, and one pound would be far better than more than five. If it is not thus filled with brood, the wise apiarist will take out all the combs not thus filled, and store them away where the bees cannot have access to them at this time of the year, for if they once commence to store honey in the combs below, to any considerable extent, thus early in the season, instead of going into the sections they will begin to crowd the queen by filling the empty cells with honey to a greater or less extent, thus removing the sections further and further from the brood in the hive, resulting in little honey in the sections, and the colony in very poor condition for winter, on account of the fewness of bees left, owing to this same crowding out of the queen from the brood-combs.

The work of every bee-keeper should be, during the forepart of the season, to see that the combs are being rapidly filled with brood, and all of that inferior honey spoken of used up and turned into brood, which is to make the bees for the harvest, till the hive is literally filled with brood; when, if there is a pound of honey coming in after this, it must go into the sections or nowhere.

Many have opposed the Italian bees, because they say they are prone to crowd the queen, rather than enter the sections; but if managed as I propose, they will out-yield the blacks every time in section honey, while at the end of the season they will have honey enough in their brood-combs for winter, when the black bees will be almost in a starving condition. This is not mere theory, but something any one can prove to his or her satisfaction in one year by working a few colonies on each of the two plans.

One of the many things about the Italian bees which pleases me is their desire to store honey in the brood-chamber: for, if rightly managed, they will give a good crop in the sections, and at the same time generally have stores enough, or nearly so, below to winter upon. Just as soon as they begin storing honey in the sections, they begin storing to a limited extent in the brood-chamber, and as the honey season draws toward a close they seem to be on the alert as to their own interest, and the queen ceases to lay as prolifically as at first, which allows of their storing the later honey in the brood-combs for winter stores, while their keeper has plenty of the most salable honey as his share of the season's work. With the Germans, Syrians and Carniolans, the case is different; for they continue to rear brood right along at a rapid rate so long as honey comes in from the field, so that, at the end of the harvest, we have no honey to speak of in the hives, and a host of useless consumers on hand as the result of this out-of-season breeding.

I wish all might fully comprehend that one of the greatest secrets of successful bee-keeping is having the brood-chamber full of brood at the commencement of the white honey harvest. I would certainly have it thus, even if I had to take all the combs out of the hive but four or five, if the queen had no more brood than this at the commencement of the harvest, leaving the bees only this number below until after harvest, when I would at once supersede a queen that would not keep a greater number than that filled with brood three weeks previous to the harvest.

It is one of the great mistakes we often make in allowing poor queens to remain at the head of colonies, such colonies requiring just as much labor as do those which give bees in plenty in time for laboring in the harvest to the best advantage. If lack of brood is caused by weak colonies in the

spring (weakness being caused from a hard winter, etc.), then I would unite all colonies which were thus weak, three weeks before the honey harvest, even if I had to divide afterward to give me the required number of colonies, considering that I would be the gainer by so doing.

Unless all colonies are strong in brood and bees when the honey harvest arrives, we are sure of failing to reap the best results in our pursuit.

Borodino, N. Y.



## Co-Operation Needed in Marketing Honey.

BY W. D. FRENCH.

While bee-keepers of the Pacific Coast are subjected to a combination of blood-sucking thieves, we cannot lose sight of the fact that it affects, to a considerable extent, our Eastern brothers.

We are now confronted all over our broad and happy land by unscrupulous processes by which the tolling masses are fleeced to a finish. All branches of industry—save the agricultural element—have combined, and established a price for their product, regardless of supply and demand. Agriculture, then, being the backbone, muscle and sinew of this broad land, must clothe, feed, and fatten all other industries without a murmur; but we have now arrived at a period where men are not engaged in honorable pursuits, but are ever ready to dictate and to establish prices for the product of that element to which I refer.

These parties are known as middle-men; their sole object being to compel the producer to divide the price of their product, so they (the middle-men) may be enriched. Bee-keepers of Southern California are harrassed in this respect perhaps more than in any other locality. They are forced to give up one-half of their crop, more or less, as greed demands, and when you tell them the price paid is wholly inadequate, and not corresponding with Eastern markets, they simply say: "What are you going to do about it?"

I am sure something can be done; that part of agriculture to which belongs the bee-keeping fraternity can, with a few grains of resolute determination, enlarge the National Bee-Keepers' Union, so as to admit of every person in our land who keeps bees. Let it be the object of this vast association to establish the price of honey in all parts of the country through their manager, and to accomplish all other objects, as it now exists. Let every city and hamlet select a person by vote, or otherwise—one of their number—to handle the product of his community, and to ship to points where demanded.

Warehouses in Chicago, New York, and all cities, could be maintained, and distribution from such places be made. The price of honey according to grade could easily be maintained uniformly throughout the United States, and the honest producer could be liberally rewarded for his labor. The amount of cash to be collected from each bee-keeper, placed at \$1.00, would, in all probability, form a sufficient sum to advance to those who would need ready cash.

The solution of this problem can be made easy, and it seems to me, under existing circumstances, when all other elements of production have combined against the agricultural interest of this Nation, it is high time that our bee-keeping friends throughout the United States should awaken to their sense of duty, and inaugurate a system to protect themselves, and their children, from that robber class to which they are now subjected.

Foster, Calif.



## Robber-Bees—Crimson and Alsike Clover.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

Never in my recollection have I seen bees in so starved a condition as at the present time (Oct. 14) in this section of southeastern Ohio; seldom have I seen hives boiling over with bees at a time of such a drouth, and never did I see such a multitude of robber-bees storm my apiary as in the past fortnight; at times the air seemed to be alive with bees, determined to steal or die. But I am glad to know they have found their match, as all my colonies are provided with the Golden combination feeder, and are fed so quickly that no difference how many robbers storm the fort, they fail to get a sniff.

This is the way I arranged my hives when the fray began: First, I stopped the entrances to about two inches, and put the Alley trap to each entrance; then I placed a small board against the trap, leaving about two inches of an opening through the zinc. Thus the hive's bees were well fortified, and were victorious in every battle. If ever a robber-bee got inside, she was brought out a corpse. I was sorry to see such a slaughter of the honey-bees, yet it was either starve



or die, trying to procure stores by stealing, as their keepers would not provide for them, which I think is a crime that should not go unpunished. The man that will keep few or many bees, and then stand up and say, without and conscience or soul, "If the bees don't gather enough to live on they may die; I won't buy sugar to feed them"—I say shame to such. I trust that no one who reads this article is guilty of such a crime.

My report this year is that all the honey is unfinished sections went into the brood-combs—not one pound went on our table. Besides, my bees are in prime condition, and every colony is boiling full of bees and "syrup honey," and I predict 1896 a gusher for this southeastern Ohio.

With the assistance of our bee-brethren I hope to succeed in getting our farmers interested in sowing Alsike and crimson clovers, and by that means add to our other sources from which nectar is gathered. Then we will be in touch with the more fortunate bee-keepers who live in the floral country. Already we see our efforts to encourage the growing of both Alsike and crimson proving hopeful for the future. Some of our farmers have sown trial plots since I published the Coverdale letters on Alsike, and T. F. Cooke's letter on crimson clover, in our county papers, and I am glad to know they are the means of breaking the backbone of imaginary excuses in regard to the new grasses, which is rather to doubt their growing in this latitude; but I have sown a plot of ground which fronts on the main street of our village, and the clover is about five or six inches high; the heavy frosts seem only to make the crimson brighter, which compels many passers-by to stop and inquire what causes that clover to look so green. This gives me a good opportunity to explain the new grass, and hand the inquirer a printed letter on its value. I enclose one of the letters.

This is a topic that should be published far and wide, because crimson clover is not only valuable to bee-keepers, but much more valuable to the land—so say those who have thoroughly tested it as a fertilizer. There are hundreds of bee-keepers who do not take the bee-papers, and thus would be induced to widen the field of honey-flora by getting information through other sources.

A letter lies before me as I write, from a bee-keeper of Whittier, Calif., asking me to send him a paper containing the article on Alsike clover, which was requested of me by the Farm, Field and Fireside, and published in the same. Thus if more space were given to the growing of honey-flora, and the size of hives discussed afterwards, I think it would be wise; and the poor bee-keepers would not have to spend all their surplus to keep the bees through the winter.

Reinersville, Ohio.

[The crimson clover article by Mr. Cooke, mentioned by Mr. Golden, will appear in the Bee Journal later.—EDITOR.]



### What Dr. Miller Thinks.

**WHY THEY LEFT.**—R. J. Walker asks on page 720 why a swarm left a good, clean hive. I'll shut my eyes and guess it was too warm for them.

**CAUGHT AT LAST.**—I've wondered many a time why in the world such a nice fellow as James A. Green should escape matrimony so long, but I suppose Cupid had his eye on him all the time. (See page 717.) Long life and happiness, Jimmie.

**VARIATION IN HONEY-PLANTS.**—On page 713, L. B. Smith wonders at the report of J. J. Keith that bees do not work on cotton-bloom at his place in Kentucky while it yields so well at Lometa, Tex. I think we may as well understand that there is a great variation in such things. Possibly there isn't a honey-plant in the world but what at some time or place fails to be profitably visited by the bees. Either it doesn't yield, or else the bees do not visit it because they are more profitably occupied on something else. Time was when I supposed white clover always yielded, but more than once of late years there have been plenty of blossoms but no nectar. In some places golden-rod is valuable, in others not. And so in general, what is good in one place may not be so good in another, and what is good one year may be poor in the same place the next year.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Ed Jolley's getting me all mixed up about strawberries. I think he must be referring to the original plants when he says staminate and pistillate can come from any variety. I know very well that a staminate or a pistillate plant may come from any plant producing both

stamens and pistils, but please, Bro. Jolley, when we talk about a Crescent plant we don't mean the first Crescent plant that was ever raised from seed, but we mean the Crescent as commonly sent out to-day, and if I understand you correctly, you admit you can't raise staminate plants from the "so-called pistillate varieties." So we're agreed on that.

I thank you for a clear and definite answer to my question—a question that I failed to get Bro. Abbott's answer to. It will save a lot of trouble to strawberry-raisers to know that a crop of berries can be raised from a bed of pistillate plants with no staminate plants anywhere near. The only wonder is that the custom is so universal for intelligent horticulturists to keep up the habit of always planting other kinds with the pistillate varieties, under the impression that it is necessary in order to get a crop.

**CHICAGO HONEY PRICES** seem to be among the mysterious things. An editorial on page 716 says fancy comb will net little if any more than 10 cents per pound, while on page 721 it is quoted at 15 cents. Surely, freight and commission ought not to take off 5 cents. Another curious thing is the falling in price within the past month.

**THE SWARMING HABIT.**—Years ago the number of swarms secured in a season was generally considered the measure of success. Gradually that has changed, until now the sight of a swarm issuing—a sight that formerly gladdened the heart of the bee-keeper—makes his heart sink. That doesn't apply to all, but I'm sure it does to a great many, and I think to the majority. Indeed the management, the suppression and the prevention of swarming are to-day burning questions. Some have gone so far as to believe that a strain of bees can be developed that shall have no desire under ordinary circumstances to swarm. Now if they are wrong in believing that it is desirable and possible to succeed in that line, the man that shows them their wrong is doing a public service, and so I give Mr. Lowmes credit for his good motives on pages 549 and 712. Just why he should think it necessary to protest that he does it without malice or unkind feelings, I don't know. Why, bless you! Friend Lowmes, it's a queer thing if we can't discuss such a matter without getting malicious or cross.

In the first place, please understand that I'm not championing especially the matter of breeding up a race of non-swarming bees. I've never made any attempt in that direction. I don't know whether it can be done or not. But when you said in such positive manner they'd swarm until extinct, and that there was "no possibility under the sun of any success whatever" in breeding out the swarming habit, I thought it was time to call attention to the fact that it was mere assertion without proof. Now that you have retracted that and merely expressed it as a belief, I have no further controversy on that score, and await with interest the arguments you may produce against the possibility and desirability of that which so many consider desirable, and would fain believe possible.

I don't see the contradiction that you seem to see in two of the views I have expressed, namely, that I have less faith than formerly in the prevention of swarming, and also that I don't see anything impossible in having bees not given to swarming at all. As to the first proposition, I don't know, and I'm afraid no one else knows, any sure, practicable way of preventing all swarming in an apiary of say 100 colonies. I think you and I agree so far. I confess to some little hope that a way may be found, but I am not so sanguine about it as I was. As to the second proposition, I believe, and I think you believe, that some bees are less given to swarming than others. It seems possible to select from these the ones least given to swarming. Then from time to time continuing such selections I don't see anything impossible in arriving at the point where the swarming desire should cease. Allow me to say I honestly hold both those views, and I don't see anything contradictory therein. If we should ever reach the point of non-swarming bees, there would be no need to prevent swarming, for there would be no desire to swarm. And breeding for a strain of non-swarming bees would hardly be called in the ordinary acceptance prevention.

Marengo, Ill., Nov. 9.



**The Names and Addresses** of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums offered on page 754. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

## California as a Bee-Keeping State.

BY J. F. M'INTYRE.

It is not my purpose to boom the bee-business in California in order to help those who are already engaged in it to sell out to good advantage, or to depress the business, buy it up, and have a monopoly; but to give the whole truth as I see it, without regard to what has already been said, or who said it.

I believe that the majority of bee-keepers in Southern California, at least, have their locations fully stocked with bees, and do not care either to buy or sell, or to induce others to bring more bees into their locations, which would overstock them and surely bring disaster to one or both parties occupying such a field.

It is human nature to take pride in your own State and county, and your own achievements; to tell only the big things done, and to cover up the mean features and your failures; but I will give both sides.

When all the conditions are favorable, California can produce the largest crops of the finest honey in the world, not excepting the famous thyme honey of Hymettus, the clover and basswood honey of the East, or the alfalfa honey of Arizona and Colorado; but during the last 20 years we have had these favorable conditions only on an average once in three years; or, to be more explicit, we have had seven good years, nine in which the bees stored from 10 to 60 pounds to the colony, and four years in which the bees had to be fed large quantities of honey to keep them from starving to death.

When only the large yields, (ranging from 150 to 600 pounds per colony) are reported to the tenderfoot, he naturally grows enthusiastic and concludes to endure bee-stings for a few seasons and use the bee-business as a stepping-stone to the banking business; but oh, how different in the morning, when he finds that we have such things as dry years, hot winds that destroy the prospects of a honey crop in three days, when he thought that success was certain, to say nothing of the three bee-diseases—foul brood, dead brood, and bee-paralysis; and when he does secure the long-looked-for crop, and attempts to dispose of it, he finds the honey-merchant and the railroad company waiting for it with low prices and high freight rates. This applies to the sage-brush bee-keeping in the mountains of Southern California.

There is another section of the State, however, which is rapidly coming to the front as a bee-country, and is not affected by dry years or hot winds. I refer to the alfalfa districts of Kern, Tulare and Kings counties. A neighbor who sold his bees to me and moved to that section to engage in the bee-business there, is well pleased with the change, and reports a profit of \$12 per colony for this season. Alfalfa honey is amber-colored, and not so fine flavored as sage honey, but the advantage of making a crop every year more than compensates for the difference in price, which is always higher when the sage honey crop is a failure.

In the northern half of the State few bees are kept, and a small amount of inferior honey is produced; consequently this section is not worth considering by the man or woman who wishes to make a specialty of bee-keeping.

Compared with Eastern bee-keeping, California has some advantages. Our warm winters enable us to winter our bees without having to carry them into the cellar in the fall and out again in the spring; a larger number of colonies may be kept in one apiary, which saves an immense amount of travel from one apiary to another; the average yield per colony, taking a number of years together, is a little higher—the yield of the Sespe apiary, which is about an average location, being 72 pounds per colony per annum for 20 years.

Some of the disadvantages are: lower price for honey, owing to distance from market and high freight rates; dry years, which often kill more bees by starvation than die of cold in the East; most apiaries are located in the mountains, away from society, schools and churches, and are lonesome places to live in, especially for women, and consequently many bee-men are bachelors.

The disadvantages, however, may be somewhat modified. Bees, can, and should, be fed in dry years in time to keep them from starving to death. The price of honey may be helped out somewhat if the bee-keeper keeps well on his feet financially, and is not obliged to sell as soon as his crop is harvested.

The bee-keeper may also marry and live in town six or seven months in the year, and his wife might not object to spending a few "honeymoons" in the mountains occasionally, when a crop is to be harvested.

Although the advantages and disadvantages appear about equally divided, when our fine, healthy climate is thrown into the balance it tips the beam in favor of California, every time.

Another section which is beginning to attract some atten-

tion as a honey-field are the bean-fields of Ventura county. The quality of honey produced in this section is good, but the quantity is not very great, and whether or not this field can be worked to the mutual advantage of both bean-grower and bee-keeper, is not yet fully demonstrated. In the East I never saw a bee on a bean-blossom, and do not think they produced any honey, but in Ventura county even the beans are sweet.

### IMPORTANCE OF BEES TO FRUIT-GROWING.

As the majority present are more interested in fruit than honey and beans, I will say a few words before closing, on the relations of bees to these crops, and if I am wrong in my convictions and conclusions I trust that Prof. Cook, who has experimented more along this line than any other man in America, will set me right.

I believe that Nature never makes any mistakes; when a tree or plant is in bloom it stands badly in need of help from the insect world, so it puts out a sign to catch the eye, and offers a suitable reward for the service. The beautiful, showy petals are its sign. It wants the pollen or fecundating-dust carried from the stamens to the pistils so it can become fertilized and produce seed. The offered reward for this service is the sweetest gift of Nature—a drop of honey. When the seed is ripe, another appeal is made and reward offered to larger animals, to perform another service. It wants the seed scattered, and the reward offered for this service is a beautiful, delicious fruit, placed around the seed in such a way that the fruit will be eaten and the seed thrown away; thus you see the animal and vegetable kingdoms are mutually dependent on each other to perpetuate their existence. I believe that bees are never injurious, generally beneficial, and often indispensable to the blossoms of plants that produce seed.

You may ask the bean-growers, who have bees on their ranches, how their beans set this year, and if I do not miss my guess those having bees are ahead. I admit that bees are sometimes a nuisance to people who are drying fruit, especially such fruits as are dried late in the season, without bleaching. If some cheap plan could be invented to prevent this annoyance, every fruit-grower whose orchard is over two miles from an apiary should keep at least one colony of bees for every ten acres of orchard, to fertilize the blossoms in the spring.

According to my own experience, bees will not eat fruit that has been bleached with sulphur fumes; but it is not desirable to bleach all kinds of fruit, so I think it would pay the fruit-grower to move his bees into his orchard just before it blooms, and move them away again before the fruit ripens, if he has a kind of fruit that would be damaged by the bees while drying, or injured by bleaching.

At a meeting of the horticultural commissioners of this State, Major Berry, commissioner of Tulare county, told of a case in that county where a man put out a large peach orchard on a wide plain several miles from any bees, and when the orchard was old enough to bear, the trees would bloom profusely but bore so little fruit that the owner contemplated digging them up. When the commissioner visited the orchard the owner asked him what he should do to make his trees bear. He looked the ground over carefully, and, taking in the situation, advised the owner to buy 25 colonies of bees and place them near the orchard. The owner followed his advice, and since that time the orchard has borne full crops of fruit.—Read before the Ventura Farmers' Institute. Sespe, Calif.



## The Utah Bee-Keepers' Convention.

BY "REPORTER."

An interesting and profitable session of the Utah Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Salt Lake City, Oct. 5, more than 30 members being present. President Lovesy was in the chair, and John B. Fagg acted as Secretary.

The President said that bee-keepers should unite in supporting and strengthening the Association for self-preservation, if for no other reason. As to markets and transportation, he said if some method could be adopted to collect and dispose of the product of the bee, it would result in much benefit to the bee-industry; then with more favorable freight rates the bee-keepers could dispose of their surplus and prevent, to some extent, the demoralization of the home market.

The foul brood law should be so amended as to protect instead of worry the bee-keepers. In its present form it does not seem to meet the requirements of the inspectors or bee-keepers.

As to bees and fruit-tree spraying, Mr. Lovesy said that was a subject that all bee-keepers and fruit-growers should



be interested in. The very existence of both of those industries depend, to a great extent, upon proper work in spraying, and that at the right time. It has been thoroughly demonstrated during the past two years that no codling-moth eggs are laid in the blossoms in Utah.

Heber Bennion, of Salt Lake county, said that he would like to see the different societies merge into one instead of being divided into so many. We would be more powerful, and we would be able to obtain better transportation rates and more favorable legislation.

Prof. Mills, of Cache county, spoke in the same strain, and said that we should have a law that would be a benefit alike to the bee-keepers, horticulturists and agriculturists.

Mr. Bullock said the loss of bees was partly due to spraying and partly to starvation. He knew of one person that killed all his bees but 15 colonies by spraying his raspberries while in bloom. He complained bitterly of the insufficiency of the foul brood law, and said that in some parts of Cache county the bees were in danger of extermination by this dread disease. The law should be amended so as to protect the bees.

Mr. R. T. Rhees, of Weber county, concurred in this, and wanted to know the sense of the bee-keepers as to the best hive in general use; he also asked if spraying in the bloom would destroy the pollen and fruit?

Mr. Brown, of Salt Lake county, said that the Ferguson hive for comb honey was the best he had ever seen, being the most simple, the easiest, and the quickest to handle. He thought the bee-keepers should be protected in their rights.

Mr. Folkman, of Plain City, said that the bee-keepers should be protected in this matter, and no spraying should be done while the trees are in bloom.

Mr. Bartlett, of Uintah county, said that part of the trouble was spraying, but there were, sometimes, other causes. He wanted a law for the good of all concerned.

Mr. Terry, of Draper, said that he was interested in both bees and fruit; that no trees should be sprayed while in bloom, as it killed the bees and injured the fruit.

Mr. Lovesy said that some of our bee-keepers had lost considerable by the trees being sprayed while in bloom, and yet those people did not succeed like those who commenced to spray when the moth began working on the fruit.

Mr. Huntington, of Utah county, concurred in these views, and said that spraying in the blossom should be stopped. He wanted to hear the question discussed as to the best hive and the best method of producing and disposing of the honey crop.

Mr. Craner, of Tooele county, followed in the same strain, and said that the bees in Tooele had done well the latter part of the season.

Mr. Clark, of Davis county, said the bees there had done better than usual this year; that he was opposed to joining the bee-keepers with other associations, for the reason that their interests are not identical.

Messrs. Bullock, Fagg and Lovesy were appointed as additional members on the committee for revising the foul brood law.

At the evening session, after considerable discussion as to the best method of producing and marketing the honey crop, a union of interest was advocated, and a resolution adopted favoring the union of the different societies, provided that some practical method can be adopted. A committee was appointed to present it to the agricultural association.

## Questions AND Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### A Question on Queen-Rearing.

This is my third season in bee-keeping, and for the first time I have tried my hand at queen-rearing. I would form nuclei, and in 24 hours afterward I gave them a matured queen-cell. Nobody knows with what pleasure and excitement I watched for the advent of the young queens, but those who enjoy the society of their bees as much as I do. But there was this that kept me in constant worry:

After the queens had emerged from the cells, the workers still went on completing their own cells, leaving me in a dilemma as to what to do next. So I took the precaution to cut them all out, lest swarming should be the result. I consulted my "A B C of Bee-Culture," beside the bee-papers, but could find nothing to help me.

Now for the question: After giving a cell to a queenless colony, must I take out any cells that are started, or will the bees tear them down? When will they do it? J. B.

Garvanza, Calif.

ANSWER.—It's a very hard matter to find any set of rules that bees invariably follow, especially as to the matter of queen-rearing. Sometimes they'll tear down cells when you don't expect them to, and sometimes they'll build up cells when you don't expect them to. Generally it is not necessary to cut out the cells that the bees have started themselves, unless indeed the cells are older than the cell you give to them. Sometimes the bees destroy all cells in a nucleus as soon as the young queen emerges, and sometimes they wait until they are mature. It isn't a bad plan to cut out all sealed cells when you give a cell, and it has been said that the cell you give will be more certain to be respected if you put it in the place where you have cut out one of their own cells.

### Italianizing and Transferring.

I have 9 colonies of bees, 5 in box-hives and 4 in the movable-frame hives. I want to Italianize. Had I better wait until spring, or can I do it this fall yet? I want to transfer those in the box-hives. I have the dovetail hive. Bees did no good here the past summer. It was too dry. H. T.

Warren, Ind.

ANSWER.—I think after September is over you better not give new queens till spring. The less you meddle with bees the better in November and later.

### Rendering Wax with Sulphuric Acid.

1. How much sulphuric acid should I apply to a gallon crock full of old combs to take the wax out of the cocoons?
2. Is it injurious to a tin vessel?
3. How is it applied to old combs?

L. H. L.

ANSWERS.—1. I'm not familiar with the matter from experience, but I think about a small tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

2. Yes.

3. I think the wax is stirred in the water and allowed plenty of time to do its work, then the wax is melted and separated as usual. But don't you think you'd like better the plan given by John Clark, on page 568 of this journal, to get the wax out by means of the exhaust steam at some place where steam-power is used? I think you will have nicer wax, for the acid is no improvement to the wax, to say the least.

### Size of Hives—Honey Stored by New Swarms—Fastening Brood Foundation.

1. What is the exact size of the Simplicity-Langstroth hive, inside measure? I want to make some of them to put swarms in, in the spring.
2. Ought I to use the 8 or the 10 frame hive?
3. How many pounds of foundation will it take to the hive, using whole sheets?
4. How much honey ought a large swarm of bees store the first year, that issues in April or May?
5. How would you fasten the foundation in the frames?

Tracy City, Tenn.

J. A. S.

ANSWERS.—1.  $18\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$  inches for the 8-frame;  $18\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$  for the 10-frame.

2. I don't know. Originally 10 frames were used almost altogether, but of late years 8 frames have come largely into use, and within the past year there has been a hot discussion as to the relative merits of the two. Some think 8 frames are enough, and some think 12 frames or more are needed. Certain it is that many good queens can do more than to keep 8 frames supplied with eggs. Some favor 8-frame hives, and allowing two stories for the queen.

3. From 1 to 2 pounds, according as you use light, medium or heavy brood foundation.

4. That depends very largely on the location and the season. Sometimes it will not store enough for its own supplies through the winter, and sometimes it will lay in its own supplies and 100 or 200 pounds for its owner.

5. I have my frames wired, and a saw-kerf cut in the center of the under side of the top-bar (my top-bars are  $\frac{3}{4}$  thick), the kerf being  $\frac{5}{32}$  of an inch wide, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  deep, and into this kerf the foundation is put, then fastened there

by dropping a drop of melted beeswax here and there. To drop the wax there I make a wax candle by taking a slender string and pressing around it scraps of foundation, then lighting it and letting it burn till a little pool of melted wax is formed, then this melted wax is allowed to drop where I want it. The wire is imbedded in the foundation by moving it along over a lamp, wire side down, and pressing lightly upon the foundation with the hand. The heat of the lamp makes the wire so hot that it melts its way into the foundation and immediately cools as the wire is moved along, so that when it is done it looks as if the wire had grown in the foundation. The wire can be heated more quickly by electricity by means of a battery.

## Southern Department.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. J. P. H. BROWN, AUGUSTA, GA.

[Please send all questions relating to bee-keeping in the South direct to Dr. Brown, and he will answer in this department.—Ed.]

### Painting Hives—The Proper Method.

Painters usually put on all wood-work exposed to the weather what they call a "priming" coat. Many do this because they are ignorant, or were so taught. Brighter ones know better, and as one of them said to me once, "We do it to make work—we will have to paint it again much sooner."

Good architects step in and prevent this practice, and in the specifications of one of the best architects of Boston, Mr. John A. Fox, this clause will be found: "All outside wood-work, as soon as put up, to be given one heavy coat of raw Calcutta linseed oil, as old as the market affords." In my own experience of many years on Government work, where only the best work was the object, this was the course pursued.

When the dovetailed hives, as usually made, are procured in the flat, all the joints of the dovetails, wherever the cleats go on the bottom-board or cover, the joints of the cover and bottom-board, the whole outside of the hive which bear on other parts (such as the edges of the hive and bearings of the cover), should be given a coat of old raw linseed oil. Do not forget that the underneath part of the bottom-board, being so close to the earth, will become damp and rapidly decay unless it is oiled.

Now, after the oil has dried, put the hive together and give it a heavy coat of paint outside and on all bearings. If the oiling was thoroughly done, and your paint is thick, all joints will be filled, the ends of dovetails and cleats will be thoroughly protected, and the oil from the coat of paint will not soak into the wood, leaving the paint dry and easily rubbed off in a white powder.

The best paint to use is a mixture of white lead and white zinc. Use nothing but raw oil to mix it with. Use no dryers of any kind. The paint, when dry, should have a glossy appearance. Should you put on a "priming" coat, which is simply a very thin paint, the oil from this coat sinking into the wood would leave a great part of the paint dry on the outside, and the next coat of paint cannot properly take hold of the wood, and quickly disappears under the action of the weather.

After the paint is dry, set the hives up with covers on in the sun, some distance from the earth, and let them remain out a week, turning the hives once during the time, in order that all sides may be thoroughly sunned. While still in the sun go over any joint that may have shown signs of opening, with some more of the paint.

In repainting hives, if the paint is not actually off the wood, one good coat of raw oil is quite as good as a coat of paint, and much cheaper.

If, when you received the hives in the flat, you had placed them for a week or so in a hot and dry room, and then oiled, dried and put the hives together in this room without exposure to the open air, the joints of the hives would have gone together more easily, and will remain tighter when exposed to the weather.

E. B. THOMAS.

Lynn, N. C.

### The International Bee-Keepers' Congress.

Are you going to the Bee-Keepers' Congress? Remember, it meets in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 4 and 5. It is not contemplated to interfere with the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. It will simply be a sort of informal meeting of represen-

tative bee-keepers from different portions of America, to deliberate and discuss questions that concern the present and future interests of the industry of bee-keeping. Essays will be read by W. S. Hart, O. O. Poppleton, Dr. Peete, G. W. Demaree, Messrs. Dadant, Doolittle, Van Deusen, Mrs. L. Harrison, and others.

The City Hall has been secured for the meeting. Excursion rates to the Exposition can be obtained from all the principal towns and cities. Rooms can be had at the Jackson Hotel (near the depot, and one block from the place of meeting) for 75 cents per day, and 50 cents for meals. The Jackson is a new hotel, and good place. Those who want less rates can find them at the Adkins House, 12 Broad Street.

## Notes AND Comments.

CONDUCTED BY

Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Full of Wonders.**—"At our very feet lie wonders for whose elucidation a lifetime would be too short."—Mrs. Dana, in "How to Know Wild Flowers."

How true this is, and yet there are people who think that this is a very dull and uninteresting world. All this comes about simply because they "have eyes, but see not."

I remember a remark made in the sitting-room of a hotel by a gentleman last winter while I was at the State University lecturing. As I came into the room after the lecture, he said to a gentleman with whom he was engaged in conversation, "I do not see what there is of interest about bees." The other gentleman, who had used his eyes to better advantage, immediately began to ask me questions about their habits, and as I was in a talking mood, I sat down and for half an hour answered his questions as best I could. At the end of our conversation I walked into another room to get a drink of water, and just as I left the room I heard him say, "Now tell me there is nothing of interest about bees!" and the other answered, "There is more than I thought."

There is more to almost everything than most of us think, I fear, and the man who fails to find anything of interest in the everyday affairs of life misses much of the pleasure of living. I am interested in my bees on account of their money value, but if I had never found anything but money value in them, I am quite sure I should know less about them than I do now—and I know little enough as it is. The man who sets out to master the wonders of the bee hive will not want for a field of investigation, even though he live far beyond the allotted age of the human family. Fiquier quotes Pliny as saying that Aristomachus, of Soles, consecrated 58 years to the observation of the habits of the bee, and that Philiscato, of Trace, passed, for the same motive, all of his life in the forests. Yet many tell us, "There is nothing very interesting in a bee-hive!"

**An Outing.**—My mileage book shows that I have traveled 1,000 miles less 28, and as I covered more than 200 miles without bringing this into requisition, I passed the 1,000 mile mark. After a pleasant night's ride on that prince of railroads—the Burlington—I made my first call (Oct. 10) on our genial and wide-awake editor, finding him busy, as usual. I want to say in a low tone so he cannot hear it, that if anyone thinks Friend York is not working hard to win success for the American Bee Journal, he makes a serious mistake. There is no question but what he is putting the best he has into this work, and this is all anyone can do. All that seems to be needed is for more people to take the paper, and for all of those who do take it to pay for it promptly.

My next stop was at Watertown, Wis., where I called on the G. B. Lewis Co. I missed my old friend, Mr. Parks, but received a kindly reception from Mr. Lewis, who is now the nominal head of the business. However, the real management is in the hands of a young man who has been well trained for the position he now holds, so that, while those who know him will miss Mr. Parks, there will be no halt in the business progress of the factory. After a pleasant visit with Mrs. Parks and her children, I returned to Chicago and made Mr. York and his most excellent wife a visit. I also had the pleasure of dining with Dr. Pelro, better known as "Emm Dee."

The Doctor is one of those genial, broad-minded men whom it does one good to meet. He is a believer in large hives, that is, if every man may be said to believe in the things which he has. Now the Doctor has a hive which would re-



joice the heart of a Dadant as to its dimensions. It contains 18 frames, and the bees in that hive have not been idle during the summer. The Doctor had taken off the surplus arrangement some 10 days before I visited him. It was left near the hive, and was supposed to contain about 40 pounds of fine honey. As this is the Doctor's first experience with bees, he was very proud of that surplus honey. So, after dinner he said he wanted me to see him take out his sweet accumulation. Generous fellow that he is, he went out and called in one of his neighbors, to whom he wanted to make a present of some of that precious sweet.

All things being ready, we proceeded to the yard, and "Emm Dee," by the most approved method, made a dive for the honey. He soon found empty combs, plenty of them, all of which bore evidence of having been full to the brim of the finest of white honey; but, alas! where was it now? The Doctor's face was a study as he pulled out frame after frame—the sections were in wide-frames—and found every section empty. As he took out the last frame he found five sections which were full of honey. Three of these, in his generosity, he gave to his neighbor, and had two left. About all he said was: "The pesky bees! they have carried it all below." I hefted the hive and contents, and it seemed to me it would weigh about 200 pounds, but yet I had a lingering suspicion that some other bees had carried off that honey; but I would prefer that nothing be said to the Doctor about this. Previous to that, the Doctor had taken off some 30 pounds of beautiful comb honey.

My next halt was at Keokuk, Iowa, where I was met at the train by that practical, far-seeing, aged apiarist, Chas. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill. If anyone wants to know the breadth of French hospitality, let him spend a night with the Dadants. Their hospitality is like their foundation—the best made.

On my way home I stopped at Palmyra, Mo., and by request of Secretary Rippey, of the State board of Agriculture, spoke at a meeting of the Farmer's Institutes there and at Shelbyville.

This seems like a good deal to cover in about a week, and is almost like a dream, now I am safe at home, but modern invention has almost eliminated space, and 1000 miles is now no more than 50 a few years ago.

## Canadian Beedom.

### Clipping Queens' Wings.

A writer in this department of the American Bee Journal, who wrote on page 686, is opposed to the clipping of queens, and some of his reasons for not clipping are curious enough. In his reply to Dr. Miller he appears to get beyond his depth, and his philosophy is badly mixed. He says: "Disuse brings deterioration, and it has only to be continued long enough to result in extirpation." That is true—quite true.

Again: "When there is no longer any call for wings, Nature will cease to produce them." That, too, is true—very true; but it is dangerous ground for him to tread, as we shall see presently. The doctrine, so far, is sound and scientific. It is *evolution*, which is now as well established as the "law of gravitation." But then, *per contra*, he goes on to say: "I think the infinitely wise Creator knew what organs and functions it was best to give a queen-bee, and that it is rather presumptuous for man to say, in effect, this little creature would be improved by being deprived of her wings, or, at any rate, of the power to use them." Now, apart from the utter and irreconcilable conflict between the two theories or philosophies let us apply the *reductio ad absurdum* to the argument, and see where it will land its author.

A few months ago I had my horned stock *dehorned*; that is, I had the horns, big and little, of young and old, taken off close to the head. But I ought not to have done this, for did not an "infinitely wise Creator" know best what organs and implements the stock needed? The agriculturist and stock-raiser, however, do know that the horns are better off, commercially speaking; and also humanely speaking, for the stock inflict ten times as much pain on each other, and even on humans, with their horns on, than they suffer momentarily in having them taken off.

Again, we farmers are in the habit of using the knife on young male colts, calves, pigs, and lambs, but this is all wrong, too, for are we not mutilating these animals, and depriving them of organs given them by an "infinitely wise Creator?"

Furthermore, an "infinitely wise Creator" knew what

kind of stock (the "scrub") was best for man, and what kind of apple (the "crab") was best for him, and hence we ought to have continued to milk the one and eat the other, and be content, without grumbling or making any wry faces. But the wicked wretch (man) has not done so. He has been trying to improve upon Nature, or the gods; and out of the "scrub," in "a state of Nature," he has, by crossing, and intercrossing, and "breeding up," evolved the splendid Durham, and Holstein, and Jersey, to give him beef, and butter, and cheese; and the Southdown, and Merino, and Cotswold, to give him mutton, and bedding, and clothes. He is a great sinner to do all this, and ought to be visited with suitable punishment. Nevertheless, I fear we shall have to take our chances and continue to use the scissors on the queen-bee, the knife on the animals, and the brains in our heads on the development and improvement of our stock. So much for the *reductio*, and where it lands our good friend of "Beedom!"

The fine point is this: He is trying to "serve two masters" in his anti-clipping argument. He is astride two opposing philosophies—which are utterly irreconcilable. These two philosophies are *evolution* and *special creation*. He may take either one, and I shall not complain, but in trying to ride both horns, he must have a fall. If he can prove by evolution that queens ought not to be clipped, I am all attention; and if he can prove by the other theory that they ought not to be clipped, some of his readers may stop clipping, but this deponent will not be one of them.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

### Bee-Hives for Farmers—Needs Verification.

In my gleanings outside the bee-papers, I have come across the following paragraph in the Country Gentleman of Oct. 31. It appears to be editorial, from the pen of the "bee-master," whoever he may be, that runs the apiary department of the journal named:

"BEE-HIVES FOR FARMERS.—It is a little singular that the late L. L. Langstroth, inventor of the movable-comb bee-hive, should advise farmers not to use it. Several times, however, he has done so. In an article written in 1888, he said he believed that to the mass of farmers who have tried them, these hives have been an injury rather than a benefit. In those parts of the country where they have been most largely introduced, the number of farmers who keep bees has most largely decreased. Most farmers would have better success with bees if they used only the old straw or box hives. Bee-keeping with the movable-frame hives is an art which few care to learn; the straw hive is a simple tool which any one can use. Before the bee-moth became prevalent, nearly every farmer kept bees in this simple way. The introduction of the Italian bee has done away with this trouble. With the old-fashioned hives, women and children can do most of the work, and bee-keeping, like poultry-raising, can be their special province and profit. Aside from learning to hive new swarms, little knowledge is needed. This method would not only increase the number of bees kept, but even the use of the movable-frame hives, as bright boys and girls become interested in bee-culture and desirous of pursuing it in the most skilled manner."

I have been a pretty close reader of the bee-journals for many years, and think I am well up in Mr. Langstroth's writings on the subject of bee-keeping, but I cannot call to mind any article of his advising "the mass of farmers" not to use the movable-frame he had invented. It would be very queer, indeed, for an inventor who had made a discovery of great value to the public, to advise that public not to use his invention. The reason given in the above paragraph for this queer advice is not at all a cogent one. The straw hive is not a simple tool which any one can use. The entire paragraph is very misleading. We are told that aside from learning to hive new swarms, little knowledge is needed. It is no trick to hive a swarm of bees. Mr. Langstroth was not the man to encourage ignorance in bee-keepers, or to make it easy for mere smatterers to go into the business. It is the curse of farming in all its departments that so many go into it ignorant of its first principles, and yet expecting to make a success of it.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 25 cents; 100 for 40 cents; or 200 for 70 cents.

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## Editorial Budget.

**I am Indebted** to Editor Leahy, of the Progressive Bee-Keeper, for some very kind things said in the November number of his paper. I wish to thank him for the same.

**Mr. John Huckle**, of England, passed away Oct. 31. He was the Secretary of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, and for many years was connected with the business department of the British Bee Journal.

**Quite a Full Report** of the proceedings of the Toronto convention is appearing in the Canadian Bee Journal. Editor Holtermann engaged a shorthand reporter to "take down" the report for his paper.

**Mrs. S. E. Sherman**, of Salado, Tex.—one of the best known Southern bee-keepers—has sent me a nice photograph of her cozy little home, where she has lived for 20 years, and has kept bees for 15 years of the time. Mrs. Sherman expects soon to make her home with her son, who is a physician at Dallas, Tex.

**Please Mention** the American Bee Journal whenever you write to any one who advertises in this paper. If it is in response to a notice of any kind, please don't forget to say you "saw it in the American Bee Journal. This may seem a very small thing for me to speak about, and yet it means a good deal, both to the advertisers, and to the publishers of the Bee Journal. It will aid the former in deciding where it pays them to place their advertisements, and it will help the publishers to secure renewal orders for advertising.

I might say right here, that if it were not for the advertising patronage the American Bee Journal receives, it couldn't possibly be furnished to subscribers for anywhere near as low a price as \$1.00 a year. So you see its readers all receive much benefit on account of the advertising.

Will you not kindly remember, then, when responding to advertisements, to mention that you "saw it in the American Bee Journal?"

**Some Convention Discussions**, Editor Holtermann thinks, would be greatly improved in tone if all that is said by everybody taking part in the discussion were published. He thinks that some who are in the habit of permitting their ill-temper to get the best of them during discussions would be a trifle more careful, did they know that *every word* they uttered would be printed. I, too, believe it would have

the desired effect, but just think how useless it would be to print such things! Of course, there ought not to be "such things" occurring in any discussion, but all who attend conventions are not angels. They (the angels) probably stay at home, or at least some of them do.

Yes, so far as I'm concerned, I am quite willing that all I ever said at any convention shall be printed.

But in order to make some discussions plain, you'd have to show a few snap-shot illustrations in connection with the words uttered. I doubt whether that would pay—unless you could compel the most belligerent disputant to pay a good, big price for taking his picture!

I think a much better way would be for the President, or chairman, to stop all useless and discourteous discussion before it begins.

**Irresponsible Advertisers.**—There are many such in the world. But there would be fewer of them if every periodical would refuse to publish the advertisements of those whose object is to deceive and swindle. Now, the Bee Journal doesn't wish to give any unreliable firm a chance to take advantage of bee-keepers. In fact, if I know it, there is not enough money in the world for such to buy space in the advertising columns of the Bee Journal. But I don't know everything, and so sometimes I may be deceived by the representations of some would-be advertisers. If I am, and any bee-keepers have good cause, and will report any really crooked dealings by any of those advertising in the Bee Journal at any time, I will consider it a great favor.

Of course, I know, and you know, that it is utterly impossible for any one doing business, to give entire satisfaction to everybody. The best of us have been misjudged, and then there are customers that would "kick" if they got the whole earth, with a good slice of Heaven "to boot."

But what I want to know is, whether any Bee Journal advertiser does not do as he agrees, after considering the attending circumstances. I'm "dead set" against frauds, and am ready to do my share in giving them a good, big free advertisement when I once know that they deserve it.

**Some Personal Recollections** of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth were written by Mr. A. I. Root, and published in Gleanings for Oct. 15. As all readers of the American Bee Journal will be interested in reading them, I take much pleasure in reproducing them here:

In the Introduction to our "ABC" book you will find some mention of the incidents of my first acquaintance with the honey-bee. During the whole of my busy life, perhaps no other hobby has been pursued with the zeal and keen enjoyment that my acquaintance with the honey-bees has. It seemed for a time as if a new world were opening before me. After I had questioned again and again everybody who kept bees, or knew anything about them in our neighborhood, I began impatiently ransacking books and periodicals. The more I found, the more I thirsted for deeper knowledge. I took a trip to Cleveland, principally to overhaul the book-stores for works on bees; but I did not dare to tell even the members of my own family that I was taking such a trip by stage-coach (for it was away back in the days of stage-coaches, before our railway was built), just to satisfy my thirst and curiosity in this direction. I remember well how the book-keeper pulled down his volumes one after another, rapped the dust off, and began extolling their special merits. It did not take me many minutes to decide that Langstroth's book was *the book*. I was obliged to stay over night at the hotel, for the stage made only one trip daily. I read and read, away into the night; and it was during that night I commenced my acquaintance with the Rev. L. L. Langstroth. He told me just what I wanted to know. My craze was not (certainly not at that time) to make money, but rather to know more about God's wonderful gifts—these strange and *curiously* wonderful gifts which he has provided for the children of men. I did not look at it then just as I do now; that is, I am sorry that, in those earlier days, I did not recognize the Almighty as a loving father. But Langstroth's book helped me a great deal, right



in the line where I sorely needed help. His wonderfully genial, friendly, and sociable way of telling things enlisted my sympathies at once.

I told you I was not studying then for the money there was in it. Langstroth never wrote about bees, or did anything else, because of the money there was in it. Through all his busy life, he, at least at times, seemed strangely oblivious of the financial part. More of this anon.

After I arrived home it did not take me long to find out whether Langstroth was still living. I made the acquaintance, by letter, of Samuel Wagner; got hold of Vol. I of the American Bee Journal. By the way, I wonder whether there is anybody living now who will enjoy reading the first edition of Langstroth and the first volume of the American Bee Journal as I enjoyed it then. Why, the very thought of those old days of enthusiasm makes the blood even now tingle to my fingers' ends.

As soon as I found that Mr. Langstroth was then living at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, I commenced correspondence. Then I wanted the best queen-bee to start with that the world afforded. It was pretty well along in the fall, but I could not wait until spring, as some of my friends advised me to do. I soon learned to look up to friend Langstroth with such confidence and respect that I greedily read again and again every word I could find from his pen—even his advertisements and circular in regard to Italian bees. When the book was read through once I read it again. Then I read certain chapters over and over; and when summer time came again, and I had little miniature hives or nuclei under almost every fruit-tree in our spacious dooryard, each little hive containing a daughter of that \$20 queen, then I read Langstroth's book with still more avidity and eagerness, finding new truths and suggestions in it each time.

I think I met him first and heard him talk at a convention in Cincinnati. He was a wonderful talker as well as a writer—one of the most genial, good-natured, benevolent men the world has ever produced. He was a poet, a sage, a philosopher, and a humanitarian, all in one, and, best of all, a most devoted and humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. His fund of anecdotes and pleasant memories and incidents was beyond that of any other man I ever met; and his rare education and scholarly accomplishments but added to it all. No one I ever saw could tell a story as he would tell it. A vein of humor and good-natured pleasantry seemed to run through it all. I think he enjoyed telling stories—especially stories with good morals; and they all *had* to have a good moral or they could not come from L. L. Langstroth. Not only the play of his benevolent face, and the twinkle of his eye, but the motion of his hands as he gave emphasis to the different points in his narration, showed how thoroughly he entered into his topic.

It was my good fortune to listen to him one or more times from the pulpit. He preached to us once here in Medina. The church was full, but I hardly believe any one else in that large audience enjoyed his talk as I did. They did not *know* him as I did.

You must not think from what I have said that our good friend always agreed with every one else. He had opinions of his own, and he could be stubborn and almost contrary when he got "hot" in a discussion. But the gentle spirit was back of it all. I remember once of being out in the apiary, explaining to him some wonderful improvement I had just been working out. He, however, did not see it as I did, and stoutly maintained that the old way—his way, in fact—was better. All at once I stopped and concluded we had better give up the subject. Pretty soon he laid his hand on my arm, and said:

"Friend Root, will you not forgive? I was rude and uncourteous. You have practiced this thing, and are succeeding. Very likely you are right and I am wrong."

Now, friends, how many times in this world of ours do you meet with a man with a spirit like that? Once or twice I have knelt with him in prayer. Sometimes we have prayed together in regard to differences among bee-keepers; and I have always been struck with his remarkable gift in prayer. It seemed as though we were pleading with some dear friend, when he addressed his Maker.

His last public talk to bee-keepers, if I am correct, was the one given at Toronto: and I felt anxious at the time that some shorthand reporter might be at hand who could give us all his words, and even his little stories, just as he gave them to us then. Perhaps others did not enjoy this talk as I did, because they did not know him as I did. Why, that history of long ago, telling of the trouble, blunders, and mistakes in introducing the Italian bees from Italy to America, should be handed down to coming generations. It should be embodied

in some of the standard works on bees, in order to secure its preservation.

Langstroth and Quinby—those two old pioneers—have now both passed away, but "their works do live after them," and shall live for a thousand years or more. I feel anxious that the first edition of both Langstroth and Quinby should be preserved. There is something to me more interesting in their first efforts—Quinby's book, for instance, telling how to keep bees with a box-hive, and Langstroth telling his first experiments with the movable-frame hive. Those early editions should be preserved; also the first volumes of the American Bee Journal, containing the writings of these two great benefactors of the world.

When quite a child I was greatly interested in reading the life of Benjamin Franklin. When I first became acquainted with Langstroth I could not resist the suggestion that he was much like Franklin. The maxims of Poor Richard suggest the thought. Mr. Langstroth was remarkably well read in ancient literature. He was familiar with the writings of great men in all ages. It rejoices my heart now to know that he was even present with his daughter at the one that occurred so short a time before his death. He never seemed to have a faculty for accumulating property; but what is millions of money compared to the grateful remembrance with which Langstroth's name will be spoken in every civilized land on the face of the earth? A. I. Root.

♦♦♦♦♦  
**"In the Province of Silesia,** 260,000 colonies of bees are kept, representing a capital of more than \$1,000,000. These, even in the most unfavorable years, yield a profit of 10 per cent.; and in propitious seasons, such as the year 1846 was, the yield was fully 100 per cent., or more than \$1,000,000. It is well ascertained that the whortleberry and buckwheat blossoms are much richer in saccharine juices on the poor soil of Silesia than in more fertile districts."—Vol. 1, No. 2, American Bee Journal for 1861.

♦♦♦♦♦  
**A Correction.**—On page 687, in the item on "Bees and Cotton-Bloom Again," where it says cotton-bloom yields from 6 to 10 p.m., please read, from 6 to 10 a.m.

♦♦♦♦♦  
**Earn Your Own Subscription.**—Any present subscriber can earn his or her own subscription to the American Bee Journal for one year by sending *three new subscribers*, with \$3.00. A copy of "Bees and Honey" will also be mailed to each new subscriber, and the Bee Journal will be sent to the new readers from the time the order is received up to the end of 1896. This is an easy way to earn your own subscription and at the same time help to circulate the Bee Journal. Remember, getting 3 new subscribers pays for your own subscription for 1 year! Of course, no other premium will be sent in addition. This is a straight offer by itself.

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**Liberal Book Premiums** are offered on page 754, for the work of getting new subscribers to the Bee Journal. It is a fine chance to get a complete apicultural library. Think of it—40 cents' worth of books given to the one sending a new subscriber! Remember, please, that *only* present subscribers to the Bee Journal can take advantage of that offer. The publishers of the Bee Journal believe in making it an object for the old subscribers to push for new readers among their neighbors and friends, hence the generous premium offers to them. It is hoped that all may begin *now* to work. Sample copies of the Bee Journal free.

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♦♦♦♦♦  
See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 751.

## Among the Bee-Papers

Gleaned by Dr. Miller.

### LYSOL A SUCCESS FOR FOUL BROOD.

Well, we have no foul brood now. One colony has some dead brood, killed by feeding lysol. I used a hive that had foul brood last season, and fed two feeds too close together, so that the young larvae got two doses, and that will fix them sure. Lysol will cure foul brood here in Michigan. I have treated 7 colonies for another party, and they are now all healthy; but it may return next season. More lysol will do the business, so will McEvoy's way of doing. Can't scare me out of another year's growth with it again.—CHAS. BIERY, in Gleanings.

### SOME STRAY STRAWS FROM GLEANINGS.

In the discussion as to five-banders, the fact is not as generally recognized as it should be that there are five-banders and five-banders. It seems that some of them are Italians, others not. Why should they be alike?

Langstroth and Quinby are both gone; but the Germans still have their "Langstroth," the revered Dzierzon. Only three of the 40 great wander-conventions has he missed since their commencement in 1850.

You can guess pretty closely at the amount of stores in a hive by looking at the tops of the combs; but you can come closer to it by weighing each hive, and you can do it in less time. Make abundant allowance in every hive for weight of pollen and extra weight of old combs.

More and more I come to the view that I don't want to see sweet clover grow six feet high. I think more honey in the long run will be had from it if it is kept cut down or eaten down so that it never gets more than two or three feet high. [I think you are right—at least, the clover that stock browse down seems to be more thickly covered with bees.—ED.]

### AMALGAMATION.

There is more or less agitation going on in the several bee-papers in regard to the uniting of the Bee-Keepers' Union and the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. We do not see any objection to this being done, as the latter association is of no use to any one at present, and it certainly would not detract from the usefulness of the Union, while at the same time making it numerically stronger, and perhaps would cause more interest to be taken in it than at present.—American Bee-Keeper.

### HONEY VS. SUGAR.

A. I. Root interviewed Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and the following especially interests bee-keepers:

"The last question of the evening was in regard to the use of honey for food. Our readers will recall some of the severe strictures from Dr. Kellogg, that went the rounds of the papers some years ago in regard to the matter of honey as food. Well, the teacher frankly admitted he had changed his mind in regard to honey. Some recent experiments with diabetic patients have revealed the fact that, where a liver is so much diseased that it refuses to eliminate pure cane-sugar, it will still fulfill its office on honey—that is, where sugar would be almost fatal to a diabetic patient, he can eat good honey almost with impunity. You may recall the fact that I have written of a similar experience of my own, in regard to the use of honey. Will our readers having impaired digestion please try dispensing with sugar, and use good honey instead? If your honey is not first-class, make it so by sterilizing, or, in other words, heating, not enough to injure it, but so as to kill even imperceptible fermentation, and make it wholesome."—Gleanings.

### YE OLDEN TIME.

The older members of the fraternity will especially enjoy the following in Review, from B. Taylor:

"About the year 1840, my brother bought and brought to our home a swarm of bees. It was in a circular straw hive, made by weaving together a rope of straw with splinters of tough wood. The management of this hive was the first lessons I remember in practical bee-keeping, and I now vividly recollect the interest I took in the first effort to get some table honey from that hive. A frosty morning was chosen for the work (so the bees would be too cold to sting), a bundle of rags set on fire, and after the bees were smoked nearly to death by

first one and then another of our numerous family taking turns in blowing, with their mouths, smoke into the hive-entrance, we proceeded to rob the hive. It was turned upside down, and while one person blew smoke among the half-dead bees another pulled the brood-combs from their fastenings. Each comb would, if properly cut loose at the top, have a strip of sealed honey along one edge which would be an equal mixture of bee-bread and honey. The balance of the comb would be a mixture of sealed and unsealed brood and unsealed honey. The strips of sealed honey were cut from each comb and stored in stone crocks as 'gilt-edge' goods. The remainder was put in a cloth bag and hung near the chimney fire to drain. We pronounced the gilt-edged goods best, but the strained 'real good.' I believe much of the prejudice against extracted honey has its root in the crude methods of those long-ago years.

### ALFALFA—HOW IT RESEMBLES SWEET CLOVER.

Dr. Miller's Straw on alfalfa is about right if he is comparing alfalfa with young sweet clover. The only difference at that stage is, that sweet clover is of a lighter shade of green; has slightly larger leaves and stems, and a more robust appearance generally. But the mature plants are very different. Sweet clover is then twice as high, branches out much more, has a much greater prominence of stems, and is considerably longer, thinner, and has more pointed blossoms, than alfalfa. Aside from the blossoms, and except when it gets quite old, alfalfa presents the general appearance of young sweet clover.—F. L. THOMPSON, in Gleanings.

### FIVE OR THREE BANDS.

Chas. H. Thies says in American Bee-Keeper: "I have been breeding the five-banded bees and queens for a number of years, and have had some experience with them. To sum up, if I were asked which I considered the best bee, I would be compelled to say the three-banded Italians. In looking over the list of queens sent out during 1893, 1894 and 1895, I can plainly see that the five-banded variety is losing ground fast, and my expectations are that in 1896 five-banded bees will be little wanted, and I am now making arrangements to breed mostly from imported stock."

### GOOD YIELD AND SATISFIED BEE-KEEPERS.

A dispatch from Winchester says that the apiarists of Riverside county are well satisfied with their season's work, their colonies having yielded an average of from 200 to 300 pounds of honey.

O. E. Harper, who has a ranch in St. John's canyon, near Winchester, has harvested  $9\frac{1}{2}$  tons of honey from 74 colonies of bees, being an average of 256 pounds. Besides this, he has now 154 colonies, his apiary having more than doubled during the season. In the spring these bees were worth \$3 a colony, or a total of \$222. He has, therefore, made \$234 as representing the value of the new swarms, and putting the honey at only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound he will get, besides, \$855 for his labor.

The year throughout southern California has been marked by very exceptional circumstances, encouraging to bee-men after the hard luck of last season.—Pacific Rural Press, for Oct. 19, 1895.

### WHERE SHALL WE WINTER BEES?

There is probably no better place to winter bees than in a good dry cellar; and if the questioner has such a cellar I would advise him to put his bees in it for wintering. While this is not absolutely necessary for safe wintering, and not as necessary in our more Northern localities, yet there will be a great saving of honey to the apiarist, as well as better chances of successful wintering, even as far south as all but the most southern tier of States. If the cellar has a variable temperature it will not be as good for the bees as would one in which the temperature could be kept as nearly at  $45^{\circ}$  as possible; yet if the temperature does not go above  $50^{\circ}$ , nor go lower than  $35^{\circ}$ , it will winter bees much better than to leave them on the summer stand, unprotected. If the cellar is of more variable temperature than this, the bees would be doubtless better off out-of-doors.—DOOLITTLE in Gleanings.

### The International Bee-Keepers' Congress.

This gathering meets at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 4th and 5th. The Exposition at that time will be at its best, and the railroad rates the lowest. It will be a large convention of bee-keepers. Make your arrangements to go. See page 746.



## General Items.

### Bees in Good Condition.

I had 4 colonies of bees last spring, and now have 9, with 75 pounds of surplus honey. The bees are in good condition, and will be wintered in the cellar. We have had four poor years for honey.

J. V. B. HERRICK.

Champlin, Minn., Nov. 6.

### Succeeding with Bees.

Bees that were rightly managed did very well this year, while those that were not cared for swarmed themselves to death. My bees gathered from 50 to 130 pounds of honey per colony, while my neighbor's 6 or 7 colonies did not store 75 pounds, and we live only a mile apart. Such people cannot succeed with bees; they never work with them, and, worst of all, how can they expect to get along without a bee-paper? They save \$1.00 by not getting a paper, and then lose \$5.00 because they did not take one.

FRANK N. BLANK.

Prairie Home, Mo., Nov. 1.

### Keeping Empty Combs—No Swarms.

I see a great deal in the Bee Journal about keeping empty combs. I have kept mine in the old hives. I closed the entrance tight, and examined them once in two weeks. Occasionally I have found a worm or two, which I take out with a knife. My combs are nearly all as good as they were last spring.

We had no swarms here this season, and very little honey. There is a bee-keeper here who has 300 colonies, and he did not have a single swarm.

M. DAVIS.

South Avon, N. Y., Nov. 6.

### Bees Did Fairly Well.

I got 1,550 pounds of honey from 43 colonies, half comb and half extracted. We had some honey-dew here. I could find it only on 10 trees, and there were several trees within a few rods from those 10 that had no dew on at all. I watched them daily, but could see but few bees on them. I think there was but one colony that worked on the dew, and they were in a store-box that would hold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. They were out earlier and later than the rest, and soon filled the box; then I put them into a hive, and they soon filled that.

C. C. ZINN.

New Windsor, Colo., Oct. 28.

### Good Report from California.

My report for the year of 1895, is as follows:

Total number of colonies, spring count, 35, two colonies being without queens in the spring.

Largest yield of honey for one colony, not including the parent colony, 312 pounds; smallest yield for one colony, 56; average yield of honey per colony, in one-pound sections, 203; average yield of extracted, 17 pounds. Total average yield per colony, 220 pounds; total yield of comb honey, 7,106; total yield of extracted honey, 600. Total yield of the apiary, 7,706 pounds. Number pounds of beeswax, 47.

Who can beat the above? F. S. POND.

Riverside, Calif., Oct. 30.

### Bee-Keeping in Nova Scotia.

I am more than pleased with the Bee Journal. It is bright, and breezy and businesslike.

I have 5 colonies of bees which I endeavor to maintain in good standing. Not desiring a large apiary, I prevent swarming by cutting the queen-cells off during the swarming season. This method is, I think,

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not up to the best practice, but it generally affords me the object I am after, with an expenditure of little time, and, by the way, I am hoping that they will forget their bad habits in this respect.

This section of country is not blessed with a large variety of honey-plants, and we do not reap large crops of honey, as a rule. The fruit-bloom is generally abundant, next is clover—white and Alsike—then buckwheat, and later we have some golden-rod. This latter is but recently prevailing to any extent here, but seems to be increasing, and I think is an excellent honey-producing plant. We have some native trees that yield honey, also, but with all the above our honey comes very largely from clover, and the seasons are not always favorable to its growth. Last year, and this, also, has been largely failure with us, on account of drouth early in the summer.

The Nova Scotia Bee-Keepers' Association is the name under which our bee-keepers meet annually to discuss matters relating to its welfare. S. BLENKHORN.

Canning, Nova Scotia, Oct. 15.

#### Increase, But No Honey.

I started the season of 1895 with 2½ colonies (the half was queenless), and 10 pounds of bees, which I bought on single frames, with queens. I now have 30 colonies in very good condition. I made the increase artificially, except two natural swarms. But that is all—no honey for me. The trouble with this section of country is, we have not enough spring or early summer honey-flora to do the bees any good. Fruit-bloom and wild-flowers cause them to begin brood-rearing, and often swarm, and then they have June, July and August to starve. FRED BIESEMEIER.

Sterling, Nebr., Oct. 28.

#### Growing Alfalfa.

Sow alfalfa broadcast. Prepare the land in just the same way as to sow clover seed. March or April is the best time to sow it. Alfalfa was 5 cents a pound when I left Colorado. Sow it with oats, and it will be all right. JOHN CRAIG.

Gillespie, Ill.

#### A Remedy for Robbing.

When bees in the same apiary get to robbing each other, fill the smoker with tobacco and give the colonies that are doing the robbing a thorough smoking. Smoke them until they are thoroughly drunk. The large stems of the tobacco-plant cut fine with a fodder cutter, or ax, are the best fuel for this business, or for vicious bees, and costs nothing. For ordinary work, corn-cobs cut fine are the best fuel known. Lockwood, N. Y. J. H. ANDRE.

#### Poor Season in West Virginia.

This year was the poorest for the production of honey this part of the country has experienced for years. There was very little surplus honey, and the greater portion of bee-keepers realized no surplus, and bees are in poor condition for winter. I secured 442 pounds of fair quality of comb honey, some 200 sections partly filled, and 6 swarms from 26 colonies.

I have adopted the Stephen's steel frame-spacers; they surely are a thing of perfection. I have examined the Hoffman self-spacing frame, and think them very inferior to the Stephen's spacers.

Long, W. Va., Nov. 4. IRA SHOCKEY.

#### Satisfied that Bees Hear.

I have often read that bees do not hear. Now I am satisfied in my own mind that they do hear. This morning when I got up I went down into the store and "swept out," as I do usually every morning. The first thing after I had swept out, I saw a large rat in front of the store, picking up

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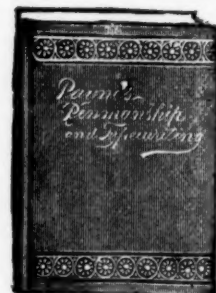
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the crumbs of cheese that I had swept out. I went back upstairs, and got the gun to shoot the rat, but it had gone back under the store, so I went to the back part of the store and shot at it. I was about 30 or 40 feet from 4 colonies of my bees when I shot. In about one minute I heard the bees roaring as loud as I ever heard bees roar. Now I am satisfied that it was not the jar that made them roar, as my bee-shop was between me and the bees. Wm. CRAIG.  
Luce, Mich., Oct. 31.

### Prickly Pear.

Will some one who knows, please tell in the Bee Journal, whether the prickly pear, as it is called, yields nectar in paying quantities? If so, what flavor and color has it? J. M. W.

### Hoping for a Better Season.

As our honey harvest is over, I will send in my report, which is a very poor one. We have not had one pound of surplus honey this year, and worse still, will have to feed for winter stores. We, like all bee-keepers, hope for a better season next, and stick to our bees if we do have to feed. Perhaps our courage is strengthened somewhat as we had a new bee-keeper to arrive at our home Oct. 27, 1895, and we thought we could do no better than name him for two of our favorite bee-friends, so his name is Howard York Cowell. LEONARD COWELL.  
Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 9.

[Many thanks, Mr. Cowell, for the honor conferred. I trust "Howard York" may never regret having to carry around the short middle third of his name.—EDITOR.]

### Convention Notices.

WISCONSIN.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held Thursday and Friday, Feb. 6 and 7, 1895, in the capitol building at Madison. The program will appear in due time.  
Platteville, Wis. N. E. FRANCE, Sec.

IOWA.—The Central Iowa Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its third annual meeting at Oskaloosa, Dec. 26 and 27, 1895. This will be the largest convention held in the State this year; many of the best bee-keepers of the State are on the program and a good time is expected. All are invited. Other bee-papers please copy. W. EMMET BRYAN, Sec.  
New Sharon, Iowa.

CANADA.—The annual meeting of the Prescott Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Town Hall at Plantagenet, Ont., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 1 p.m. All bee-keepers and those interested in the production and consumption of honey are hereby cordially invited to attend.

The Russell County Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual meeting in the Town Hall at Rockland, Ont., the following day, at the same hour. Open to all.  
Chard, Ont. W. J. BROWN, Acting Sec.

The Special Meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Chicago, at the New Briggs House, northeast corner of Randolph St. and Fifth Ave., on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 9 and 10, 1896—the week of the National Cycle Show—when excursion rates will be given. Notice will be published later as to whether these rates will be on the certificate plan or otherwise. Chicago hotel rates are 75 cents each, per night, two in a room; \$1.00 if one in a room. Meals extra—pay for what you order, or go elsewhere for meals. If preferred. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.  
Bradfordton, Ill.

MINNESOTA.—The seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Minneapolis, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 5 and 6, 1895. Every bee-keeper is invited to be present and join the society; it will be the most important meeting ever held. If you have any question you would like to have discussed, send the same to me, and come prepared to help make the meeting interesting and profitable. The State Horticultural Society convenes on Dec. 3, and continues for three days. Every person interested in bees and fruit should attend these meetings. Take receipt from your station agent, that you have bought ticket to the Horticultural meeting, so as to get reduced rates. J. P. WEST, Pres.  
Hastings, Minn.

## A WOMAN.

A woman has many pleasures and much to be thankful for; but, alas! she also has many pains.

A woman may not be the slave of man, but where her affections are concerned she is devoted to him, and often over-taxes herself thereby.

A woman will often, without knowing it, commit slow suicide for her children. She will think, toil and shorten her life in their behalf. Too often they do not appreciate it.

A woman should not allow her color to fade, her cheeks to become sallow, her strength to be lost. She is designed for attractiveness and happiness.

A woman need not allow any of these things to happen if she will only obey the laws of health and use the best means at her command for preserving it.

A woman needs a friend upon whom she can rely, and there is no friend which so surely aids her when she is in need of aid as that great remedy, Warner's Safe Cure.

A woman who has never learned this great truth or who has failed to avail herself of it, has lost a fine opportunity and is doubtless less strong and attractive to-day than she deserves to be and might be.

A woman who follows the best hints that can be given her, and who takes advantage of the latest discoveries of science for helping her is certain to live longer, appear more attractive, suffer less, and enjoy more happiness than one who neglects her opportunities.

## Extracted Honey \* FOR SALE.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish the Finest **Basswood** or **Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 8½ cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 8 cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 7½ cents. Cash must accompany each order.

A sample of either kind of honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 10 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity, and that what we ship will be equal to sample.

Now it seems to us that here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 15 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 50 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,  
CHICAGO, ILLS.

### List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

#### Chicago, Ills.

J. A. LAMON, 43 South Water St.  
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

#### New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.  
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
120 & 122 West Broadway.  
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 486 Canal St.

#### Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

#### Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

#### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

#### Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

#### Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

## Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 16.—We never had as good inquiry for honey as this fall, and never sold as much. We have not received as good prices owing to the amount of California stock unloaded on this market, which was sold at a very low price, both comb and extracted. We quote: No. 1 and fancy, 13@15c; amber and dark, 8¼@11c. Extracted, 5@7c. Beeswax, 28c. J. A. L.

BUFAALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Honey is in good demand. We quote: Fancy, mostly 16c; choice, 14@15c; buckwheat sells slowly at 10@12c. Extracted very quiet. Will advance liberally upon all choice shipments of honey. Beeswax wanted at 28@30c. B. & Co.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 7.—Comb honey, if fancy in all ways, sells at 15c, but the bulk of sales of white comb that grades No. 1 is sold at 13c. Amber or yellow brings 9@11c; dark and brown, 8@10c., according to finish and flavor. There are large offerings of extracted at prices ranging from 4¼@7c., according to color, body, flavor and package. Beeswax, 28@30c. R. A. B. & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Demand for comb honey is very good, particularly fancy white, and is moving out about as fast as it arrives. We quote: Fancy clover, 1-lbs., 15@16c.; white, 13@14c.; fair, 11@12c.; buckwheat, 10@10½c. Extracted, buckwheat, 5@5½c., with supply equal to demand; white clover and basswood, 6@7c., with supply short and demand good; Southern, 50@55c. per gallon. Beeswax, 27@29c.; extra fancy, 30@31c. C. I. & B.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—The demand for comb and extracted honey is fair; receipts fair. We quote: No. 1 white, 1-lbs., 13@14c.; No. 2, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 12@13c.; No. 2, 10@11c.; dark, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c.; amber, 5@5½c.; Southern, dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 22@25c. C. C. C. & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Our honey market is in good shape, although prices, like on most all products, are not high; but receipts are lighter than last year, and there is a good, steady demand, with a real scarcity of white honey. We quote: White clover, 15@16c.; mixed clover, 12@14c.; dark clover, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 6¼@7c.; mixed, 5¼@6c.; dark, 5@5½c. H. R. W.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—There is a fair demand for honey, with a bountiful supply. Comb honey sells at 12@15c., according to quality, in a jobbing way. Extracted brings 4@7c. on arrival.

Beeswax is in good demand at 20@25c. for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The demand is good for all grades of comb honey, especially fancy white. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lbs., glassed or in paper boxes, 15c.; fair white, 12@13c.; buckwheat, 10 @ 11c. Unglassed, fancy white, 14c.; fair white, 11@12c.; buckwheat, 9@10c. No 2-pound sections on the market and no demand for any. The demand for extracted honey has been rather limited of late, with plenty of stock arriving. We quote: California, 5¼@6c.; white clover or basswood, 6c.; Southern, 45@55c. per gallon. Beeswax dull at 27@28c. for average quality. H. B. & S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—Honey is selling freely, and good, choice comb sells on arrival. Pure Western extracted white clover sells very quickly and is in big demand. We quote: Fancy white clover, 16c.; choice, 14c., dark, 11c. Extracted, 5¼@6¼c.; pure white clover, 8@9c. Beeswax will not, in our judgment, advance much more, as it did last year, large quantities having been laid up at low prices. It sells fairly well at 26c. on arrival. W. A. S.

**WANTED**—A second-hand Barnes Sawing Machine. Who has one for sale? Correspondence solicited. **ERB WATSON,**  
47A1t REDWOOD FALLS, MINN.

**A YOUNG MAN**, farmer and bee-keeper 25 years of age, wishes to correspond with a Lady Bee-keeper or one interested in bees. For name and address, write to  
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47A2t 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Yes, in addition to the above offer, we will mail free a copy of Newman's 160-page "Bees and Honey"—premium edition—to each new subscriber. On new subscriptions, the \$1.00 will pay for the Bee Journal from the time it is received to the end of 1896. NOW IS JUST THE TIME to work for big lists of New Subscribers.

The American Bee Journal List Should Easily Be **DOUBLED** by Jan. 1st, on these Liberal Offers.

## BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,  
Chicago, Ills.

**Bees and Honey**, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.40.

**Bee-Keepers' Guide**, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopaedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**Advanced Bee-Culture**, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

**Rational Bee-Keeping**, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 550 pages; bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper covers, \$1.00.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principles portion of the book called **BEES AND HONEY**. 160 page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

**Convention Hand-Book**, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

**Amerikanische Bienenzucht**, by Hans Buschbauer.—Printed in German. A hand-book on bee-keeping, giving the methods in use by the best American and German apiarists. Illustrated; 138 pages. Price, \$1.00.

**Thirty Years Among the Bees**, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

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**Apiary Register**, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

**Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers**, by Chas. F. Muth.—Describes his methods of keeping bees and treating Foul Brood. Price, 10 cts.

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**Bee-Pasturage a Necessity**.—This book suggests what and how to plant. It is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 10 cents.

**Swarming, Dividing and Feeding**.—Hints to beginners in apiculture. A chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 5 cents.

**Bees in Winter**, Chaff-Packing, Bee Houses and Cellars. This is a chapter from **BEES AND HONEY**. Price, 5 cents.

**The Hive I Use**, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

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**Handling Bees**, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

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**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin. Development and Cure. Price, 25 cts.

**History of Bee-Associations**, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price, 15 cts.

**Honey as Food and Medicine**, by T. G. Newman.—A 32-page pamphlet: just the thing to create a demand for honey at home. Should be scattered freely. Contains recipes for Honey-Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foam, Wines, and uses of honey for medicine. Prices, prepaid—Single copy, 5 cts.; 10 copies, 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50; 250 for \$5.50; 500 for \$10.00; or 1000 for \$15.00.

When 250 or more are ordered, we will print the bee-keeper's card (free of cost) on the front cover page.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p., illustrated. 25c.

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The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

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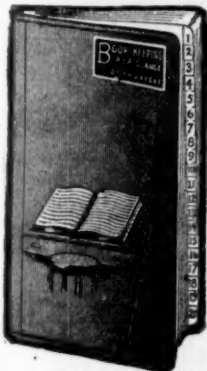
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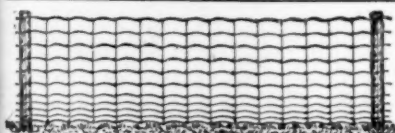
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**Question-Box.**

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

**Separating the Wax from the Honey.**

**Query 995.**—What are the objections (if any) to separating the wax from the honey in a vessel with a water-jacket all around it?—B.

E. France—I don't know.

Rev. M. Mahin—I do not know.

G. M. Doolittle—I know of none.

Prof. A. J. Cook—I don't understand.

W. R. Graham—The flavor is soon injured.

H. D. Cutting—I see no objections for small lots.

J. M. Hambaugh—I have never tried it, and don't know.

J. A. Green—Most honey would be ruined by such treatment.

Dr. C. C. Miller—The chances are that the honey would be overheated.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—I have never tried it, and don't think I ever shall.

Rev. E. T. Abbott—I should prefer honey secured by a different process.

B. Taylor—Honey so separated has a different flavor, and is darkened in color.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—No objections if the honey is in cappings and small bits of comb.

C. H. Dibbern—I fail to see the object of such an operation, but I see no objection to it.

P. H. Elwood—The heat necessary to make the separation injures the flavor of the honey.

W. G. Larrabee—I never did it in this way, but I don't think there would be any objection.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I have tried many ways of melting comb honey, using the greatest care, and it would always have the taste of wax.

Jas. A. Stone—The only objection I know is that it is too slow, although I do it that way when I only have a little to extract, and need a fire in my honey-house to work by.

R. L. Taylor—I suppose it is meant that the separation is to be effected by heat; in that case there is no possible objection if one does not care for the extra time and fuel required.

Eugene Secor—Perhaps I do not understand this query. If the querist refers to the old-fashioned method of getting "strained honey," I have no opinion to give. I have no experience.

Allen Pringle—The objection is (if I understand your question aright), that the flavor of the honey will be impaired. Even though there be no pollen nor propolis present—only wax—the honey will have a more or less waxy taste.

G. W. Demaree—I will venture a pound or so of honey, that Mr. B. will puzzle the whole college of experts with this question. Do you mean by "wax" and "honey," honey in the combs? I use a honey-extractor to separate the honey from the combs. Do you mean the cappings and broken fragments of honey combs? I use the solar wax-extractor to separate the honey from the

wax. If your vessel with a water-jacket so as to apply hot water to the inner vessel is an improvement on these plans, I do not object, except—well, I do object to the trouble of heating water in hot weather.

W. M. Barnum—I recently asked this question in an article in the Bee Journal, and have failed to see any answer to it up to date. It would require close attention, but it is surely an easy and cheap method, if practicable. I am quite favorably inclined. But—read what the others say.

Chas. Dadant & Son—There is no need of this. We have jacketed vessels, but we drain our cappings in a capping-can, and what remains of the honey is washed out of them at about 125°, and used for vinegar or wine. Thus there is no waste whatever. The honey rendered from melted wax would be very inferior and dirty.

J. M. Jenkins—I suppose you mean to have a hot stove under it, too. Well, I object to it on the general principles. It would be a messy job, full of experience, dissatisfaction, and meagre results. I'd rather use a solar extractor. But I object in the first place to having honey in this shape—"chunk honey." If you read the American Bee Journal how is it you don't use frames and the honey-extractor?

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